## [ 394 ]

XII. Mercurius a Venere occultatus Maii 17. 1737. in Observatorio Regio Grenovici, ab J. Bevis, M. D. observatus.

Tem. Appar. P. M.			
H.	М.	S.	
1	37	03	PRæcedens Limbus Veneris Meridianum transit, centro a Vertice 25° 46′ 35″.  Mercurium vero intra telescopium nequaquam conspiciebam.
9	04	09	Centrum Mercurii Limbum Veneris præ- cedentem præcedebat 12" Temporis.
	<b>o</b> 6	20	Repetit. eodem tempore præcedebat, quo prius.
	28	,	Mercurio Filum parallelum Micrometri decurrente, Cuspis Veneris austrina ab eodem Filo rescinditur, unde Venerem Mercurium obtecturam, vel saltem stricturam colligebam; Micrometrum itaque extrahebam, quo melius instantem Contactum discernerem Tubo 24 Pedum.
	43		Mercurius haud plus distat a Venere quam decima vel duodecima parte Diametri Veneris: Deinde inimicæ Nubes.
	51	10	Venus iterum clarissime effulget, Mercurius vero totus sub Venere latet. Nubes jam Venerem rursus excipiunt,

Mair

templationem prohibentes.

ulteriorem tam rari spectaculi con-

## [ 395 ]

Maii 18. P. M.

Distantia Meridiana Solis a Vertice 30° 04'.

Limbus præcedens Veneris Meridian. 3 31 53 transit. Centro distant a Vertice 25° 57′ 15″.

Mercurium culminantem neque hac die videre licuit, cœlo licet admodum

fereno.

N. B. Distantiæ a vertice a refractionibus non purgantur.

Vide Fig. 2. in TAB.

XIII. The Use of a new Azimuth Compass for finding the Variation of the Compass or Magnetic Needle at Sea, with greater Ease and Exactness than by any ever yet contriv'd for that Purpose; by Captain Christopher Middleton, F. R. S.

O discover the Declination of the Magnetic Needle, or Variation of the Compais at Sea, with some tolerable Degree of Certainty and Exactness, is a thing of great Use and Importance in the Art of Navigation.

The Infruments and Methods hitherto used for this Purpose, (as we could easily demonstrate, if it were needful) are subject to several Inconveniencies, Errors and Defects; to remedy which, this new Azimuth Com-

